

S U P P L E M E N T

To the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

From Monday FEBRUARY 22 to Monday FEBRUARY 29, 1768.

[No. 1691.]

LETTERS from a FARMER in
PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the
BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER VIII.

My dear Countrymen,

IN my opinion a dangerous example is set in the last act relating to these colonies. The power of parliament to levy money upon us for raising a revenue is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the act on this single principle; I must again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be unconstitutional.

No man considers the conduct of parliament since the repeal of the Stamp-Act, and the disposition of many people at home, can doubt, that the chief object of attention there, is, to use Mr. Grenville's expression, "providing that the dependence and obedience of the colonies be asserted and maintained."

Under the influence of this notion, instantly on repealing the Stamp-Act, an act passed declaring the power of parliament to bind these colonies in all cases whatsoever. This however was only planting a barren tree, that cast a shade indeed over the colonies, but yielded no fruit. It being determined to enforce the authority on which the Stamp-Act was founded; the parliament having never renounced the right, as Mr. Pitt advised them to do; and it being thought proper to disguise that authority in such a manner, as not again to alarm the colonies, some little time was required to find a method by which both these points shall be united. At least the ingenuity of Mr. Grenville and his party accomplished the matter, as it was thought, in "an act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for allowing drawbacks, &c." which is the title of the act for laying duties on paper, &c.

The parliament having several times before imposed duties to be paid in America, it was expected no doubt, that the repetition of such a measure would be paid over as an usual thing. But to have done this without expressly "asserting and maintaining" the power of parliament to take our money without our consent, and to apply it as they please, would not have been sufficiently declarative of its supremacy, nor sufficiently deprecatory of American freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable act, we find it expressly "provided," that money shall be levied upon us without our consent, for purposes, that render it, if possible, more dreadful than the Stamp-Act.

That act, alarming as it was, declared the money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards the defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the British colonies and plantations in America," and it is evident from the whole act, that by the word "British," were intended colonies and plantations settled by British people, and not generally, those subject to the British crown. That act therefore seemed to have something gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at our own welfare. But the act, now objected to, imposes duties upon the British colonies, "to defray the expenses of defending, protecting and securing his Majesty's dominions in America."

What a change of words! what an incompatible addition to the expenses intended by the Stamp-Act! "his Majesty's dominions" comprehend not only the British colonies, but also the conquered provinces of Canada and Florida; and the British garrisons of Nova-Scotia; for these do not deserve the name of colonies.

What justice is there in making us pay for "defending, protecting and securing" these places? What benefit can we, or have we ever derived from them? None of them was conquered for us, nor will be "defended, protected and secured" for us.

In fact, however, advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these countries, may be to Great-Britain, the acquisition is greatly injurious to these colonies, our chief property consists in lands. These would have been of a much greater value, if such prodigious additions had not been made to the British territories on this continent. The natural increase of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raised the value still higher and higher, every fifteen or twenty years; besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist any enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense region, as those who want settlements, will choose to make new ones, rather than pay great prices for old ones.

These are the consequences to the colonies, of the hearty assistance they gave to Great-Britain in the late war—a war undertaken solely for her own benefit. The objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich tracts of land on the back of these colonies, with the Indian trade, and Nova-Scotia, with the fishery. These and much more has that kingdom gained; but the inferior animals, that hunted with the lion, have been amply rewarded for all the sweat and blood their loyalty cost them, by the honour of having sweated and bled in such company.

I will not go so far as to say, that Canada and Nova-Scotia are curbs on New-England; the chain of forts through the back woods, on the middle provinces; and Florida on the rest. But I will venture to say, that if the products of Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida deserve any consideration, the two first of them are only rivals of our northern colonies, and the other of our southern.

It has been said, that without the conquest of these countries, the colonies could not have been "protected, defended and secured;" if that is true, it may with as much propriety be said, that Great-Britain could not have been "defended, protected and secured," without that conquest. For the colo-

nies are parts of her empire, which it as much concerns her as them, to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But these colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves, before this conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called their enemies. If France and Spain indeed should attack them, as members of the British empire, perhaps they might be distressed; but it would be in a British quarrel.

The largest account I have seen of the number of people in Canada does not make them exceed ninety thousand. Florida can hardly be said to have any inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our colonies three millions. Our force therefore must increase with a disproportion to the growth of their strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the state of the case, I cannot think it just, that these colonies, labouring under so many misfortunes, should be loaded with taxes to maintain countries, not only not useful, but harmful to them. The support of Florida and Canada cost yearly, it is said, half a million sterling. From hence, we may make some guess of the load that is to be laid upon us; for we are not only to "defend, protect and secure" them, but also to make "an adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces, where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, or Florida, has ever defrayed these expenses within itself. And if the duties imposed by the last statute are collected, all of them together, according to the best information, I can get, will not pay one quarter as much as Pennsylvania alone. So that the British colonies are to be drained of the rewards of their labour, to cherish the scorching lands of Florida, and the icy rocks of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which never will return to us one farthing that we send them.

Great Britain—I mean the ministry in Great Britain, has cantoned Canada and Florida out into five or six governments, and may form as many more. She now has fourteen or fifteen regiments on this continent; and may send over as many more. To make "an adequate provision" for all these expenses, is, no doubt, to be the inheritance of the colonies.

Can any man believe that the duties upon paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these purposes? It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother-country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this consideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful men have made the measure popular, and whatever injustice or destruction will attend it is the opinion of the colonists, at home it will be thought just and salutary.

The people of Great Britain will be told, and they have been told, that they are sinking under an immense debt—that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies—that these are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment—nor even to the support of the army now kept up for their "defence, protection and security"—that they are rolling in wealth, and are of so bold and republican a spirit, that they are aiming at independence—that the only way to retain them in "obedience" is to keep a strict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in taxes—and that every burden laid upon them, is taking off so much from Great Britain.—These assertions will be generally believed, and the people will be persuaded that they cannot be too angry with their colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themselves.

"Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus".
They who feel the benefit ought to feel the burden.
A FARMER.

"So credulous, as well as obdurate, are the people in believing every thing, which flatters their prevailing passion." *Hume's Hist. of England.*

L O N D O N, December 21.

HEY write from Quebec, that a manufactory of all kinds of iron work used in ship-building, from a vessel of twenty tons, to a third rate man of war, is now carried on there, and exported thence in great quantities to the West Indies and South-America.

Friday some dispatches of great importance were said to be received from Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Nov. 25.
"The ambassador from the republic of Venice at this court, has received, by the last courier, the following news: In the province of Montenegro, which is tributary to the Grand Signor, and which borders upon the Venetian Dalmatia, a foreigner, who has gone by the name of Stefano, and for some time exercised the profession of a physician in that province, has publicly declared himself to be the Czar Peter III. pretending that the report of his death was designedly spread at the time, but that he had found means to escape from his prison. Under favour of this name, and seconded by the Caloyers, schismatic Greek monks, who have great influence over the

inhabitants, he has got himself publicly acknowledged for the Czar, not only by the people, but likewise by the bishop and all the other orders; so that he is already at the head of some thousand soldiers. It is reckoned, that in the province of Montenegro, there are 30,000 men able to bear arms; and his situation is very advantageous, because he is inclosed by inaccessible mountains. The people there are extremely attached to the name of Muscovite, as well on account of the conformity of their religion, as because the sovereigns of Russia have always employed the necessary means to maintain a great influence amongst them. The pretended Peter III. is said to be a man of spirit, a fine figure, and seems to abound in money, which he distributed with profusion to his soldiers. It is added, that the republic of Venice, fearing the consequences of this enterprise, has sent orders for the immediate march of all the infantry and other troops from Dalmatia to Cattaro, a town of that province, which is not above a mile from Montenegro.

We are told that Mr. Wilkes, during his short stay in England, sold the copies of some new works of his own production for a considerable sum.

It is said that the army of Ireland is to have its full complement, which is 12,000 effective men.

This day his majesty went, with the usual state, to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in Great-Britain, for the service of the year 1768. [Three shillings in the pound.]

To continue the duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the service of the ensuing year.

To punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments within the time limited by law.

To allow the importation of Indian Corn, or Maize, from the American colonies, for a limited time, free of duty.

And also to several private Bills.

A chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held this day at St. James's, when his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was invested with the ensigns of that order.

We hear from Guernsey, that many of the French protestants, who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Leveritz last year to West Florida, died in the country, and the remainder had gone to settle among their countrymen in South-Carolina.

Bologna, Nov. 17. Letters from Madrid say, that 30 Spanish Jesuits had found means to embark on board an English ship, which carried them to Gibraltar, where they have been better received than their brethren who rashly went to Barcelona.

Naples, Nov. 24. On Friday last, in the night, the Jesuits of this capital were seized and sent to Puzzole, where they wait to be joined by those of their order from different quarters; but it is uncertain where they are to be landed. This transaction was accomplished without the least obstruction. [L. G.]

Stockholm, Nov. 27. The Baron de Duben, his majesty's minister at Warsaw, having wrote that the affairs of Poland are likely to be a long while determining, and that the diet will not resume business till the first of February next, orders have been sent to him to remain there till the convention touching the grievances of the Dissidents is entirely concluded and ratified.

Leghorn, Nov. 28. We hear by several ships that have arrived in this port from Corsica, that preparations are making for establishing manufactories on the island of Rogne, two miles from Alghaya, that it will shortly be peopled, and that a magistrate will be appointed to govern it.

Rome, Nov. 28. We hear, that the Jesuits from Capua, and its neighbourhood, are arrived at Terracina, a town in the ecclesiastical state. They were escorted by the Neapolitan troops as far as Portofino, and were ordered never to re-enter his Sicilian majesty's dominions.

Vienna, Nov. 29. They write from Poland, that every thing is in a ferment there, and that the price of provisions increases daily.

FINE BOHEA TEA

At 27s. 6d. lately imported, and just opened, to be sold by

WILLIAM GREAVES,

At his store the corner of Tradd-street on the Bay, next door to Mr. Robert Wells's book shop, and where he formerly lived.

A L S O,

EXCEEDING fine hyson-tea, at 4s. 10s. and green-tea at 5s. four feet cross-cut saws, at 5s. 5s. four and a half feet ditto, at 4s. 10s. four feet White's ditto, at 6s. five feet cross-cut saws, at 5s. five and a half feet ditto, at 5s. 10s. six feet ditto, at 6s. six feet half ditto, at 9s. six feet White's ditto, at 11s. six and a half feet cross-cut saws, at 6s. 10s. seven feet ditto, at 7s. seven feet half ditto, at 11s. seven feet White's ditto, at 14s. seven feet half ditto, at 15s. eight feet half ditto, at 14s. eight feet White's ditto, at 18s. All the above saws with hand tillers complete; exceeding good mill saws, at 10s. 10s. White's ditto, at 11s. 10s. frames, sennant, pannel, hard, and all other kinds of saws, equally cheap; kitchen jacks, at 10s. each; smock jacks, at 10s. a few neat stove grates and chimney backs, blacksmith's bellows of all sizes, axes, forks, iron pots, frying pans, hammers, pinners, gimblets and thumb latches of all sorts and sizes, pitch ladles, wolf, fox, and beaver traps, chimney hooks; brass, common, and camp churning dishes, washing kettles, Dutch ovens; a great variety of table knives and forks, with most other kinds of ironmongery; Queens Stones, Bristol beer, yellow powder, and red oak, Spanish brown, amber, Venetian red, whitening, Dutch and rosepink, verdigris, and white vitriol; drab coloured plains, at 10s. per yard; a large assortment of Checks and stripes, and oxenbrigs, extra. Superfine four threaded breeches patterns of all colours, a few crimson cardinals, window curtain lines and tassels, and bad lace of all colours, ladies lace and chair reins; with a great variety of other goods lately imported, and to be sold proportionably cheap as those above specified, for ready money, produce, or short credit.

Exceeding good North-Carolina BUTTER in kegs from fifty to a hundred weight each, at 3s. 9d.

IN ORDER to make a division of the estate of Joseph Ladson, Jun. deceased; There WILL BE SOLD at Auction, the 8th day of March next ensuing:

A PARCEL of very good field SLAVES, for cash. The property not to be altered until the money is paid. The creditors are desired to be at the sale, and those that have any lawful demands on the estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber. If that day should prove dry and bad, the sale will be on the next fair day. Feb. 15, 1768. ISAAC LADSON.

IMPORTED in the Brig. JANE, John Smith, Master from Leith;

LARGE Scotch coals, Bell's ale, barley, a small quantity of claret, chimney grates, pickled herrings, two very genteel riding chairs, coloured threads, linens, fustians, checks, and a few kegs of oatmeal, which will be sold very cheap by the quantity, for cash. Inquire of Messrs. Johnson & Simpson, on the Bay, or at a store on Mr. Burn's new wharf.

JAMES MCALL, Has just imported in the London, Capt. Curling, in the Mary, Capt. Gordon, from London, and the Indian-King, Capt. Baker,

A large supply of **GOODS.**

Amongst a great variety of other articles are, **A FRESH** assortment of garden seeds, peas, beans, flower roots and trees, a very neat chaise on steel springs, best Carolina hose, falling axes, splitting wedges, raying, rice, and flour sieves, whip, cross-cut, tenant and compass saws, fetts and files, gimblets, spike ditto, chisels, H and M L hooks and hinges, table and best ditto, bolts, tacks, brads and clout nails, churning-dishes, sadlery, brass scales and weights, brass warming-pans, curry-combs, saws, lathing hammers and trowels, latches and catches, darning bits, drawing knives, pad, stock, box, desk, and cupboard locks; thread cotton, and worsted hose, patent silk, ditto silk and worsted breeches, black silk cravats; a great variety of long-books; a fine collection of very humorous and entertaining ditto, a complete set of merchants books clasped, &c. a great variety of the newest fashion paper-hangings, pot, fool's-cap, superfine royal, Kent-cap, small hand, cartridge, wrapping, royal, and marble paper, very best quills, black and red sealing wax, sand-boxes, blank-books, black lead pencils, mens meat shoes, &c. horn, ivory and box combs, and brushes, single and double powder bows and puffs, shaving boxes, brushes, and soap, best double distilled lavender and honey-water, London rose-water, best Durham mustard, syrup capillaire, Godfrey's cordial, British oyl, Stoughton's oyl, Scott's pills, Hooper's female ditto, Eau de luce, Twellington's balsam, scented marble wash-balls and boxes, shaving ditto, pomatum, court plaisters, tooth brushes, lip-felva, blacking balls, Rappes, and Strasburgh snuff, scented, and plain hair powder, Poland starch, fig, and powder blue, spermaceti; all which, with Northward, West India, and Jamaica rum, muscovado and loaf sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, ship, water, milk and butter bread, superfine flour in barrels and kegs, bar iron, &c. he will sell reasonably at his store in Tradd Street, next door to Messrs. Atkinson and Weston.

TO BE SOLD by public sale, at the deceased Dr. William Pillans's plantation at Purrysburg, on Thursday the 27th of March next:

A SMALL number of healthy NEGROES, mostly young, and this country born. All the cattle, horses, hogs, and plantation tools, a parcel of corn, rough rice, &c. The conditions of sale will be cash, and the property not to be altered until the terms are complied with.

ISAAC HAYNE,
JOHN SIMPSON,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, jun. } Executors.

A little or no regard has been paid to our former advertisements, we now for the last time, give notice, to all persons indebted to the estate of Dr. William Pillans, deceased, that unless payment is immediately made to us, or otherwise settled to our satisfaction, they will without exception, be put into an attorney's hands, and therefore we hope all concerned will avail themselves of this notice.

ISAAC HAYNE,
JOHN SIMPSON,
ROBERT MACKENZIE, jun. } Executors.

N. B. Such as have not yet given in their accounts against the said estate, are desired to do it between this and the first of March.

RUN AWAY from one of Governor Wright's plantations in Georgia, in October last, three Negro men, named C A T O, BULLOCK, and NED. Cato is Carolina born, a tall slim lad, about twenty years old; Bullock is about forty years old, of the Angola country, a very good sawyer, and formerly belonged to Capt. Lamprere, at Hobcaw, where he is well known; Ned is a short well made fellow, about thirty old, was purchased a New-Negro from Guinea, in the year 1754; they crossed over Savannah river, at Purrysburg, and are supposed to be gone towards Santos, where they lived several years; or may have taken higher up into the back settlements. Any person who will deliver them, or either of them, to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Governor Wright, at Savannah in Georgia, shall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS sterling for each, besides reasonable travelling charges. And any person who harbours them, or either of them, may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost severity. RICHARD LAMBERTON.

Charles-Town, Feb. 2, 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act to regulate the Price and Assize of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the Northern Colonies to be at six pounds and five shillings per hundred lb. weight, and Carolina Flour at four pounds and five shillings (being both used by the bakers); at which prices the HALF-CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

lb. oz. dwt.	Of Carolina Flour.	lb. oz. dwt.	Of Northward Flour.
White . . . 8 0	White . . . 7 12 0	Wheaten . . . 13 0	Wheaten . . . 10 0
Household . . . 5 0 0	Household . . . 3 8 0		

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

BENJ. SIMONS, Com. Gen.

TO BE SOLD,



A TRACT containing 1000 acres of land, in the parish of Christ Church, situate on the north side of Great Ogechee river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts on the river opposite to lands of James Mackay, Esq; and Stirling's Bluff upwards of two miles, and is the best kind of river swamp, neither subject to freshes or salts, and lies between lands of the estate of William Butler, deceased, James Mackay and Francis Harris, Esqrs.—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in the parish of St. Philip's, situate on Stirling's swamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogechee, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Snicklar, bounded southerly at the time of the survey by vacant land: Four hundred acres thereof is fine tupelaw and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew's, on the river Great Ogechee, pleasantly situated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, consisting fresh water marsh, oak and pine land: Also a lot No. 117, in said town.—Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the parish of St. Philip's, situate on Stirling's swamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogechee, bounded southerly and easterly by lands vacant at the time of the survey, southerly by lands of — Bailey, and westerly by lands of Samuel Mew, Esq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine tupelaw and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts, may treat with

INGLIS & HALL.

Savannah Georgia, 20th Decr. 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

For One, Two, or Three years credit, giving security if required:



A valuable tract of land in Craven county, within 12 miles of the King's Tree, containing 1402 acres, and joining lands of Mr. Magrins to the south-east, of Mr. Field on the west, and on all other sides, when run out, on vacant land: Enquire of the printer,

Now selling off, at NINE for ONE, and credit to the first of December 1768.

By NOWELL & LORD,

A WELL assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of most articles imported into this province, viz. fall cloth, cordage, and other ship chandlery, Irish linens, gulls and Scots Ho'lands, Irish and Chantilly shirting, sets of damask table linen, printed calicoes, cottons, and linens of the newest patterns, Scot's threads, a choice assortment of cutlery, pewter, nails, broad cloth, loaf sugar, hyson tea, mens' heavier hats, womens' furr'd hats, leather caps, chair harnesses, a few kegs of water and milk biscuit and best double Philadelphia beer, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.—They have likewise some small consignments of shrouds, blue and white earthen ware in crates, Irish linen, camblet, watch glasser, and a few well chosen books, which they will sell remarkably low.

MANSSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley master, from London.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GOODS, which they will dispose of at a very low advance, at their store in Tradd-street: among which are the following articles,

SUPER FINE fashionable broad cloths with suitable trimmings, good Cheshire and Gloucester cheests, Kenton's best porter in barrels, potatoes, split peas, Italian London-made riding cloaks and chaises, green Windsor chairs, raisins in and out of the jar, currants, almonds in and out of the shell, fashionable silk and stuffs for ladies gowns, silk petticoats, Japan'd tea tables, tea chests, waiters and bread baskets, very cheap stuffs for negro wenchers gowns, guns with bayonets and flings complete at £. 24 each, or cheaper taking a quantity, marble slabs with brackets, Port wine in bottles, Wilton Carpets, womens' straw hats and bonnets, an elegant glass pyramid, smock jacks, and corn mills.

Also, A quantity of stone brimstone and manna, to be sold very cheap, and extraordinary fine CLARET at £. 12 per dozen. t. f.

The COPARTNERSHIP of

Villepontoux & Waring

being expired some months, and having already publicly informed their friends of the same:

THEY think it further necessary to acquaint them, that Mr. Villepontoux (who has the settlement of the books) will continue in Charles-Town, until the first day of April next, when every account unpaid by that day, must be settled by an attorney at law, without any exception whatever. Those who are still indebted to them for goods bought at Bacon's Bridge, must not expect the same indulgence.

The SUBSCRIBERS,

Having entered into Co-partnership, to sell the COUNTRY PRODUCE, AND TO CARRY ON

The Factorage Business,

Upon the usual commissions:

BEG leave to solicit their COUN-

TRY FRIENDS favours; and to assure them, that they will always give such strict attention to the interest of their employers, as they flatter themselves may give general satisfaction, and merit future encouragement.

ANDREW BROUGHTON,
DANIEL DONOVAN.

N. B. Their COMPETING-HOUSE is kept by said Broughton's, where col. Brewster formerly, and Charles Pinckney, Esq; lately, lived; and where all letters or orders to them, are desired to be left.

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR, HAS just imported in the AMERICA, Captain RAINIER, from LONDON;

A Fresh assortment of the best super fine London-dress'd BROAD-CLOTHS, also all useful materials for his business; likewise scarlet, crimson, and black super fine plush; the very best of silk and worsted breeches pieces of all colours; gold and silver trimmings bought upon the best terms by as good a judge as any in England, which enables him to sell much lower than the common advance.—All Gentlemen may therefore save themselves a great deal of trouble, and prevent having so many different bills for their cloaths, as he can supply them with the cloth as well as with the materials, and have their cloaths made near as cheap as can be sent from England, since he in future fixes the price of a suit of cloaths, with all suitable trimmings, from FORTY FIVE to FIFTY POUNDS currency a suit.—He likewise cleans GOLD and SILVER LACE.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Has to dispose of, on very reasonable terms, at his store in Tradd-street, opposite to William Burrows, Esq;

CHOICE Madeira wine, by the dozen a few dozen of excellent old Malmsey, upwards of three years old. A few boxes of citron, of 14 lb. and 28 lb. in each, fresh Hopkin's milk and water bread, &c. t. f.